

2005 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS
REGARDING

ATLANTIC
HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

**Compiled by the National Marine Fisheries Service
Pursuant to the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971 *et seq.*)**

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2005 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS REGARDING ATLANTIC HIGHLY MIGRATORY SPECIES

REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA) of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971 et seq.) requires that the Secretary of Commerce prepare an annual report to the Congress that:

- (1) Atlantic HMS Catch & United States Imports** - details for the previous 10-year period the catches and exports to the United States of highly migratory species (including tunas, swordfish, marlin, and sharks) from nations fishing on Atlantic stocks of such species that are subject to management by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT);
- (2) ICCAT Trade Sanctions** - identifies those fishing nations whose harvests are inconsistent with conservation and management recommendations of the Commission;
- (3) National Marine Fisheries Service Trade Monitoring Requirements** - describes the reporting requirements established by the Secretary of Commerce to ensure that imported fish products are in compliance with all international management measures, including minimum size requirements, established by the Commission and other international fishery organizations to which the United States is a party; and
- (4) National Marine Fisheries Service Actions in 2004 Pursuant to ATCA** - describes the actions taken by the Secretary of Commerce under section 971d of the ATCA.

REPORT CONTENTS

This report provides the required information for 2005, as follows:

- (1) Atlantic HMS Catch & United States Imports** - Tables detailing the previous 10-year period of catches and exports to the United States of highly migratory species from nations fishing on Atlantic stocks of such species subject to management by the Commission are provided in Appendix 1A (catches by species) and Appendix 1B (United States imports by species).
- (2) ICCAT Trade Sanctions** -The U.S. fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean for tuna and tuna-like species are managed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA's) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the authority of the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (Magnuson-Stevens Act) and the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act (ATCA). The ATCA authorizes the promulgation of regulations, as may be necessary and appropriate, in order to implement ICCAT-approved recommendations. Paragraph (c)(6) of Section 971d requires the Secretary to identify those nations whose fishing vessels are fishing, or have fished during the preceding calendar year, within the Convention area in a manner or under such circumstances that diminish the effectiveness of a conservation

recommendation. This report identifies these nations and subsequent ICCAT recommendations guiding NMFS in rulemaking to impose or lift trade prohibitions.

The 2005 identifications of fishing nations whose harvest are inconsistent with conservation and management recommendations of the Commission are being considered. A list of any nations so identified will be published by July 1, 2005, as required under ATCA Section 971d (c) (6). Actions taken by the Secretary through NMFS in 2005 relative to this requirement will be reported in the 2006 Annual Report to the Congress. Background on this issue is provided below.

Belize (ICCAT non-member)

ICCAT recommended a ban on bluefin tuna imports (1996), swordfish imports (1999), and bigeye tuna imports (2000). NMFS implemented these recommendations on August 21, 1997 (62 FR 44422), December 12, 2000 (65 FR 77523) and November 20, 2002 (67 FR 70023), respectively. At the 2002 ICCAT meeting, efforts by Belize to control its fleet and address ICCAT concerns resulted in a recommendation to lift all trade restrictions by 2004 pending demonstrated progress. At the 2003 meeting, ICCAT finalized its recommendation to lift the bans, and NMFS implemented it on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396).

Bolivia (ICCAT non-member)

ICCAT recommended a ban on bigeye tuna imports from Bolivia in 2002 that NMFS implemented on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396).

Cambodia (ICCAT non-member)

ICCAT recommended a measure in 2000 requiring members to ban imports of bigeye tuna from Cambodia. NMFS implemented this ban in a final rule published on November 20, 2002 (67 FR 70023). ICCAT recommended lifting the sanction in 2004, and NMFS has begun a rulemaking to rescind it as well.

Equatorial Guinea (ICCAT member since 1987)

ICCAT recommended a ban on bluefin tuna (1999) and bigeye tuna (2000) imports. NMFS implemented these bans were implemented in final rules published by NMFS on December 12, 2000 (65 FR 77523) and November 20, 2002 (67 FR 70023), respectively. In 2004, ICCAT recommended lifting these trade restrictions, and NMFS has begun a rulemaking to implement this recommendation.

Georgia (ICCAT non-member)

In 2003, ICCAT recommended banning imports of bigeye tuna. NMFS implemented this sanction on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396).

Honduras (ICCAT member since 2001)

ICCAT recommended banning imports of bluefin tuna (1996), swordfish (1999), and bigeye tuna (2000). NMFS implemented these recommendations on August 21, 1997 (62 FR 44422), December 12, 2000 (65 FR 77523), and November 20, 2002 (67 FR 70023), respectively. Honduras became an ICCAT member in 2001 and, in recognition of its new status, ICCAT recommended lifting the bluefin tuna and swordfish bans. At the 2002 meeting, ICCAT

recommended lifting the ban on bigeye tuna. NMFS implemented these recommendations on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396).

Sierra Leone (ICCAT non-member)

In 2002, ICCAT recommended banning imports of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna, and swordfish. NMFS implemented these restrictions on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396), and has begun a rulemaking to lift these trade restrictions per a 2004 ICCAT recommendation.

St. Vincent's and the Grenadines (ICCAT non-member)

ICCAT recommended banning imports of bigeye tuna from St. Vincent's at the 2000 meeting. NMFS published a rule implementing this ban on November 20, 2002 (67 FR 70023). Significant progress has been made with regard to implementation, monitoring, control, and surveillance of the fleet resulting in the 2002 decision by ICCAT to lift the ban imposed on bigeye tuna in January 2004. NMFS rescinded the trade restriction on December 6, 2004 (69 FR 70396).

At the 2004 annual meeting, ICCAT reinforced its commitment to curbing illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities that are inconsistent with convention directives. Also in 2004, NMFS implemented ICCAT recommendations from the 2003 meeting that prohibit imports from vessels currently on the ICCAT negative list (vessels >24 m length engaged in IUU activities within the convention area) and require issuance of a chartering permit before a vessel begins fishing under an international chartering arrangement (69 FR 70396, December 6, 2004).

Under authority of sections 971d(c)(1) and (2) of the ATCA, NMFS promulgated the trade-related regulations described above. Although no formal identifications have been made under ATCA section 971d(c)(6), the promulgation of regulations to implement ICCAT's trade sanction decisions is consistent with the requirement in ATCA to identify countries. These actions are also consistent with the general U.S. policy that issues involving trade restrictions should be addressed in the appropriate international forum when possible so that the action has multilateral support. Additional information on the implementation of the ICCAT decisions and on the results of the 2005 ATCA identification review will be reported in the 2006 edition of this report.

(3) National Marine Fisheries Service Trade Monitoring Requirements - The United States participates in the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program. Trade information collected through this program is used to help ascertain which countries may be fishing in a manner that undermines the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures. This reporting requirement is described in detail in Appendix 2.

In 1995, ICCAT adopted a conservation measure that allows its members to select an alternative minimum size for swordfish of 119 cm from the tip of the lower jaw to the fork of the tail, or the equivalent in weight, with no tolerance (i.e., no landing of fish below 119 cm). This alternative minimum size was considered to be the same in terms of fishing mortality as ICCAT's higher minimum size (125 cm or equivalent in weight) with the allowed 15 percent small fish tolerance -- but enforcement would be simplified and improved under the no-tolerance

alternative. ICCAT members adopting the smaller alternative minimum size were to take the necessary measures to prohibit the landing and sale in their jurisdiction of swordfish and swordfish parts below the alternative minimum size.

In 1996, the United States adopted the alternative minimum size for swordfish. Initial implementation prohibited the possession of swordfish under 33 lbs dressed weight aboard U.S. vessels. Landing of such fish by U.S. vessels was also prohibited, as was purchase or possession of U.S.-caught undersized swordfish by dealers.

In March 1999, additional regulations were promulgated by the United States to implement ICCAT's 1995 alternative minimum size recommendation, specifically the provision to prohibit the landing and sale of undersized swordfish in the United States. This rule requires all shipments of swordfish exported to the United States to be accompanied by a Certificate of Eligibility (COE) containing specific information relating to origin and size. This form must be signed and sealed by a government official of the exporting country or a person authorized by that government. Data from the COE program are included in Appendix 3 of this report. Beginning in mid-2005, the swordfish COE will no longer be required because monitoring of swordfish imports will be accomplished by the swordfish statistical document program.

ICCAT adopted international statistical document programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna in November 2001. Like the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document program, these programs will monitor harvest and trade. The data collected will improve stock assessments and enhance the ability of ICCAT to develop effective conservation measures. NMFS promulgated regulations on November 17, 2004 (69 FR 67268) to implement these statistical document programs, which will go into effect on July 1, 2005. For information, the ICCAT recommendations and statistical documents for swordfish and bigeye tuna are attached as Appendix 4 to this report. The final rule is included in Appendix 5.

Tariff codes have been established to determine the level of processed swordfish imports versus whole fish, and NMFS has a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection that provides NMFS with ready access to import data on an individual entry level. In addition, NMFS is exploring other ways to improve data collection of imports of highly migratory species for fishery monitoring purposes.

(4) National Marine Fisheries Service Actions in 2004 Pursuant to ATCA - Paragraph 1 of Section 971d(c) of the ATCA charges the Secretary with the promulgation of regulations as may be necessary and appropriate to carry out recommendations adopted by ICCAT and accepted by the United States. The procedures to be used when promulgating such recommendations are specified in Paragraph 2. Paragraph 3 specifies the types of management measures which may be promulgated, such as requiring fishermen to obtain permits, to carry observers, etc. Paragraphs 4 and 5 provide for the promulgation of regulations that would allow the United States to prohibit the import of fish covered by the ICCAT Convention under certain circumstances. Paragraph 6 pertains to the identification of nations whose vessels are fishing or have fished in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT recommendations.

All regulations relative to Atlantic highly migratory species published in 2004 are included in Appendix 5. Copies of the *Federal Register* notices for these rules are attached.

A description of actions taken under paragraph 6 of ATCA Section 971d is discussed under item 2 above.

Appendix 1A

CATCHES BY SPECIES (all reporting harvesters)

The following tables are from the 2004 report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics, submitted to ICCAT in October 2004. The tables are organized by species and detail reported catches from dates ranging between 1976 to 2003 by nations fishing on Atlantic stocks of such species subject to management by ICCAT. The catch figures are listed by region, gear type, and country.

Appendix 1B

U.S. IMPORTS BY SPECIES

The following tables provide the 10-year period of United States imports of highly migratory species from nations fishing on Atlantic stocks of such species subject to management by ICCAT. The information in the tables is taken from U.S. Bureau of Census data. Under the current import data collection and reporting system, it is not possible to distinguish the geographic origin of fish; therefore, the tables also include U.S. imports from waters other than the Atlantic Ocean. In addition, no import tables are available regarding any billfish species (white marlin, blue marlin, sailfish, or spearfish) because the amount of U.S. imports is insignificant. The tables are organized in three sections: tunas, swordfish, and sharks.

Appendix 2

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

This appendix includes a description of the Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BSD) program and BSD reports submitted by the United States to ICCAT for the 2003 calendar year and the first half of 2004.

United States Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program

The United States implemented a Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BSD) program in 1995, as a requirement for lawful entry and export of bluefin tuna into and from the customs territory of the United States. In addition, a bluefin tuna tagging and a government-accredited institution validation system have been employed. Taken together, these data collection and reporting systems track the import and export of bluefin tuna and comply with International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) recommendations regarding the BSD program. Complementary systems are in place for Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tuna (BFT and PBT, respectively), and information on both species is reported to ICCAT on a semi-annual basis.

Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document

Every shipment of bluefin tuna entering the commerce of an ICCAT nation from another nation must be accompanied by an original BSD. In the United States, NMFS distributes numbered BSDs to Atlantic and Pacific bluefin tuna dealers. For exports and re-exports, a copy must be faxed or mailed to the NMFS Highly Migratory Species Division (HMS) at the Northeast Regional Office (NERO) for BFT or the Southwest Regional Office (SWRO) for PBT, within 24 hours of the shipment. For imports, the original must be sent to HMS/NERO or the SWRO within 24 hours of receipt of the shipment. Information required on the BSD includes flag country, gear type, area caught, product type, weight, tail tag number (if applicable), date and point of export, and dealer permit number of U.S. exporter or importer.

Data Processing

HMS/NERO processes the BSDs received from BFT dealers by mail or fax, as appropriate, or from the SWRO in the case of PBT shipments. HMS/NERO staff members key in BSD data upon receipt and initial and date the documents in the top right-hand corner. HMS/NERO files the BSDs by species and document type (export or import/re-export). In each group, the BSDs are sorted by dealer permit number, date of export or import, and BSD number.

Quality Assurance and Data Collection

Exports - BSDs are verified by cross-checking them with a biweekly bluefin dealer report (BWDR). For example, if a BWDR for a particular fish indicates the fish was exported, a BSD should also have been received. As BWDRs are entered on a biweekly basis, the BSD database is cross-checked with the BWDRs. If BSDs are missing, the dealers are contacted, usually by phone or fax at first, and then by certified mail. Records are maintained of all calls, faxes, and mailings. If reporting problems recur, the information may be forwarded to the NMFS Office of Law Enforcement, which may then visit the dealer/exporter on a case-by-case basis.

Imports - By means of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), NMFS receives periodic data from the U.S. Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) on bluefin tuna and swordfish imports. Data include port of entry, importer, consignee, weight of shipment, country

of origin, and type of shipment. The data are received by NMFS headquarters in Silver Spring, Maryland, and are entered into a database available to HMS staff at both HMS/NERO and HMS/HQ offices. The CBP bluefin tuna import data are used to cross-check against BSD import data to find importers who are not currently permitted and/or who have not sent copies of import BSDs to NMFS. HMS/NERO staff then contact these companies. Similar cross-checking occurs for swordfish imports, using the data from CBP and the NMFS Swordfish Certificate of Eligibility Program. Imports of bluefin tuna into the United States have risen dramatically, to over 500 mt in 2003, and the use of CBP data for cross-checking allows NMFS to ensure permitting and reporting requirements for imports are being met.

Reports

Semiannually and annually, HMS/NERO generates reports for ICCAT on exports and imports/re-exports of bluefin tuna that have been reported on BSDs. A draft report for January through June is sent to ICCAT by October 1. A similar draft report for July through December is sent to ICCAT by April 1. By November 1, a final annual report for the entire previous year (January through December) and a semi-annual report for January through June are sent to ICCAT. These reports (included in this Appendix) are produced by HMS/NERO, sent to HMS/HQ, and transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat by the HMS Division Chief.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna – Domestic Tagging & Reporting Program

Export shipments of BFT are also monitored through a tagging system which serves to track the domestic harvest. Tagging and data collection are coordinated with federally permitted dealers and commercial fishermen. Dealers are required to tag fish and to collect and report specific information to NMFS in a timely manner about the carcass, nature of the harvest, and sale of the BFT. Reporting requirements for landings include a Dealer Report Form for Large, Medium, and Giant Atlantic Bluefin Tuna (landing card) for individual fish purchases, and a BWDR.

NMFS requires all dealers to possess a federal dealer permit in order to purchase or receive Atlantic bluefin from a vessel and/or export or import Atlantic or Pacific bluefin tuna. Applications identify the company and owner name and business address. NMFS reviews completed applications and authorizes federal permits with individual permit numbers. BFT dealer permits are issued by NERO in Gloucester, Massachusetts.

NMFS issues allotments of numbered tail tags to each BFT dealer. Each tail tag is assigned a unique identification number that allows NMFS to maintain biological and economic information obtained from each fish landed. The number also aids NMFS in determining if the fish was exported or sold on the domestic market. Tail tags are non-transferable and must be used by the dealer to whom they were assigned, without exception.

When a BFT is landed by a commercial fisherman, the dealer who purchases or receives the tuna must affix a federally issued tail tag to the tuna between the fifth dorsal finlet and the keel. Tail tags must remain on the carcass of the bluefin tuna until it is cut into portions. If a

BFT or BFT portions are subsequently packaged for the domestic market or export, dealers are required to record the tail tag number(s) on the outside of the container.

Reporting requirements for commercially harvested BFT are the responsibility of the dealer who purchases or receives the carcass for commercial purposes. Dealers are required to record each purchase of BFT on a landing card. The landing card must be faxed to NMFS within 24 hours of the purchase or receipt of the fish. NMFS uses a Fax/Optical Character Recognition (OCR) system to enter data from the faxed forms into an Oracle database and to store images of the forms. The landing card collects the following information: dealer permit number, dealer name, date the fish was landed, gear used to harvest the fish, fork length, weight (round or dressed), tail tag number, area where fish was caught, port where landed, federal fisheries permit number (of fisherman), vessel name, name of vessel's master, signature of vessel's master, and date of signature.

NMFS relies on the BWDR to collect economic and sale information about fish purchased, received, or imported by dealers. This report, also completed by the dealer, is mailed to NMFS within 10 days of the end of each 2-week reporting period, defined as the 1st to the 15th and the 16th to the end of the month. Information collected on the BWDR includes the date of landing or import, federal fishery vessel permit number, tail tag number, weight in pounds, nature of sale (dockside or export), quality rating (optional), and the destination of the fish (export, domestic, import, or re-export).

The BFT database is maintained at HMS/NERO and BWDRs are entered into the database by NMFS staff at this location. Commercial BFT landing data is packaged and forwarded to ICCAT on an annual basis. Toward the end of each fishing season, NERO transmits the entire commercial landing database to the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC). The SEFSC then synthesizes this information and relays it to ICCAT as Task 1 and Task 2 statistics.

Pacific Bluefin Tuna - Tagging and Institutional Validation

Tagging similar to BFT requirements or validation by a U.S. Government-accredited institution is required as a condition for export of PBT. This monitoring approach complies with ICCAT recommendations in accordance with the BSD program.

Tagging requirements (Option 1) - Federal Government requirements to export PBT by means of the tagging option are similar to the BFT tagging program and consist of the following: possession of a valid federal bluefin tuna dealer permit, use of uniquely numbered tail tags, use of uniquely numbered BSDs, submission of BWDRs, and provision of copies of BSDs and BWDRs to NMFS on a timely basis.

The application for the PBT dealer permit resembles the application for BFT. The PBT dealer permit application is issued from and processed by the SWRO. The same database is used for both BFT and PBT dealer permits and is managed by NERO.

Based on fish quality and market conditions, dealers may select a portion of the PBT landings for export. Dealers will then prepare the PBT for shipment to foreign markets, primarily Japan. Under the tagging option, dealers are required to tag each carcass intended for export and complete a BSD to accompany the apportioned shipment to its final destination.

PBT dealers are issued allotments of uniquely numbered tail tags. HMS/NERO sends a bulk package of tail tags to the SWRO, from which the SWRO then issues several to individual dealers. An electronic log of issued tail tags is maintained at HMS/NERO. Tail tags are non-transferable and must be used by the dealer to whom they were assigned. Tail tags must remain on the tuna carcass until it reaches its final destination or is cut into portions.

Imported PBT selected for re-export cannot be tagged by U.S. dealers but may be tagged by exporters of the country of first landing. In this case, U.S. dealers must not remove tail tags and must complete the re-exporter certification block of the BSD which accompanied the shipment into the United States. The original BSD must then accompany the re-exported tuna to its final destination. Pacific bluefin without tags imported into the United States must also be accompanied by an approved and validated BSD. All re-exports will therefore be accompanied by a validated BSD to the final destination.

Institutional Validation (Option 2) - Dealers not using federal tagging guidelines for exporting PBT may instead select to validate shipments by the government or a government-accredited institution. The San Pedro Fisheries Institute is an accredited institution and is authorized by the U.S. government to act on its behalf to perform BSD validation functions as a condition to export PBT. The San Pedro Fisheries Institute will be held accountable, under domestic law, to certify the accuracy of validated shipments of PBT. Requirements for the validation of a BSD by the San Pedro Fisheries Institute include the following: (1) verify federal dealer permit, (2) verify BSD number against dealer BSD allotments, and (3) validate contents of bluefin tuna shipment against BSD. The SWRO is the primary liaison to the San Pedro Fisheries Institute and coordinates non-government validation activities with the institute. Similar to Atlantic requirements and requirements under the tagging option, Pacific dealers participating in institutional validation are also required to provide a copy of the BSD and a BWDR to NMFS on a timely basis.

Appendix 3

SWORDFISH CERTIFICATE OF ELIGIBILITY (COE) PROGRAM

This appendix includes a summary of swordfish import data collected under the swordfish certificate of eligibility import monitoring program for the year 2003.

Swordfish import data for the 2003 calendar year collected under the NMFS Swordfish Import Monitoring Program.

Flag of Harvesting Vessel	Ocean of Origin				Total* (mt dw)
	Atlantic (mt dw)	Pacific (mt dw)	Indian (mt dw)	Not Provided (mt dw)	
Not Provided	0.3	0.7	16.5	0.0	17.5
Australia	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
Barbados	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Brazil	698.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	698.6
Canada	62.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	62.2
Chile	0.0	664.6	0.0	0.0	664.6
Costa Rica	1.7	161.4	0.0	0.6	163.7
Ecuador	0.0	233.8	0.0	0.0	233.8
El Salvador	0.0	10.1	0.0	0.0	10.1
Fiji Island	0.0	53.6	0.0	0.0	53.6
Grenada	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.0
Indonesia	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	12.7
Malaysia	0.0	44.7	13.3	36.0	93.9
Mexico	0.0	249.4	0.0	0.0	249.4
Namibia	23.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	24.7
New Zealand	0.0	143.5	0.0	0.0	143.5
Nicaragua	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Panama	0.0	1,065.9	0.0	0.0	1,065.9
Philippines	0.0	13.4	0.0	0.0	13.4
R.S.A.	0.0	0.0	79.3	0.0	79.3
Seychelles	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	1.2
Singapore	0.0	72.6	64.2	0.0	136.7
South Africa	94.1	0.0	251.3	0.0	345.4
Sri Lanka	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	8.8
Taiwan	0.9	407.6	1,198.8	0.0	1,607.3
Tonga	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.1	3.3
Trinidad & Tobago	31.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.1
Uruguay	170.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	170.0
Venezuela	20.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5
Vietnam	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	23.4
Total Reported by COES	1,121.7	3,150.7	1,636.1	48.3	5,956.8
Total Imports Reported to CBP					13,855.0
Total Not Reported by COEs					7,898.2

* COE Data as of 7/11/04

Appendix 4

ICCAT SWORDFISH AND BIGEYE TUNA STATISTICAL DOCUMENT PROGRAMS

Copies of the ICCAT recommendations adopted in 2001 establishing the ICCAT statistical document programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna are included in this appendix.

Appendix 5

U.S. REGULATIONS

This appendix includes U.S. regulations promulgated in 2004 in compliance with and under the authority of Section 6 (971d) of the Atlantic Tunas Convention Act of 1975 (16 U.S.C. 971 et seq.). For the complete text of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) relating to ICCAT species, please refer to the website www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr/ and select Code of Federal Regulations.

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